

## Ion Mobility Spectrometers

The present invention relates to ion mobility spectrometers used for gas and vapour detection, and more particularly to ion mobility spectrometer systems in which the system is "doped", or has added to it, a low concentration of a trace reagent vapour or vapours (the "dopant") e.g. to improve the sensitivity of the system to gases or vapours of interest, or to improve the rejection of interfacing materials (i.e. those which may otherwise give rise to a response interfering with detection of gases and vapours of interest).

10 The use of dopants in Ion Mobility Spectrometer (IMS) systems is well known and the principles involved have been described in the literature, for example, in the introduction to EP-A-219602.

15 Dopant sources commonly consist of a sealed container with a permeation capability containing the chosen dopant material, with the container incorporated in the circulating system of the IMS detector, comprising the ion mobility cell, means such as a sieve pack for drying and cleaning the recirculating gases in the system, the dopant source, and a pump, into which samples of gases or vapours of interest, usually air-borne, are drawn for analysis.

20 In accordance with one aspect, the present invention consists in an ion mobility spectrometer system in which the dopant material is physically combined with molecular sieve material, whereby the need for a physically separate dopant source for the system is obviated.

25 In accordance with another aspect, the invention consists in a combined dopant source and molecular sieve, for use, for example, with an ion mobility spectrometer.

In accordance with a still further aspect the invention consists in a

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method of physically or chemically combining a molecular sieve material with a dopant material to provide a combined dopant and molecular sieve for use with an ion mobility spectrometer.

5 The invention provides a number of advantages over current practice in which separate dopant sources and molecular sieve packs are employed.

For example, in hand-held or body-worn IMS equipment, space within the equipment housing is at a premium, and use of a combined dopant source/molecular sieve reduces the space requirement of the circulating system.

10 Additionally, and especially in small instruments, there is a need to regularly change the molecular sieve. By providing a combined sieve and dopant source in a single pack, a dopant change, desirable for maintaining a consistent level of dopant within the circulating system, is provided at the same time by a single action.

15 Current practice requires dopant sources associated with IMS circulating systems to be heated when the instrument is operated at low temperatures. With a combined sieve and dopant source it has unexpectedly been found possible to maintain dopant levels within the circulating system at low temperatures without the need for heating, thereby further simplifying and reducing the space and power requirements of the instrument.

20 It has been found that combination of the dopant and the sieve material provides the required level of sensitisation of the IMS instrument to samples of interest and/or rejection of interferences.

25 Use of the combined dopant and sieve material within the circulating system of an IMS instrument, has also been found to improve dopant capability over a range of ambient temperatures from -30 C to +50 C, even without heating.

Although it might be expected that applying dopant to a sieve would

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increase water takeup, and hence reduce the useful life of the product, the applicants have found in practice that that is not in fact the case.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a simplified block diagram of a conventional ion mobility spectrometer employing a closed-loop recirculatory system, comprising a pump 10, an IMS cell 12, a pair of molecular sieve packs 14,16 for drying the carrier gas, most usually air, in the recirculatory system, and a dopant source 18, for providing the required level of dopant for sensitivity enhancement, and/or interferent rejection.

In operation ambient air, which may contain gas or vapour of interest, is drawn into the circulatory system, by way of an inlet system, not here shown, and passed through the IMS cell 12 which is able, in association with conventional electronic instrumentation not here shown, to provide an electrical output representative of the presence and/or the quantity of a gas or vapour of interest in the ambient air sampled.

Figure 2 shows the same instrument as is shown in Figure 1, only with the original pair of molecular sieve packs and the dopant source replaced with a pair of combined dopant molecular sieve packs 20, 22. The sieve may be of any standard material, such as an alumino silicate (Zeolite).

The required combination of mixed sieve and dopant material may be produced by placing the dried molecular sieve material in a sealed vessel with the correct mass of doping material, and agitating and preferably heating the mixture to 50 C for some twelve hours.

The combination of the materials may be achieved at higher or lower temperatures, given an appropriate modification of the time to permit combination. The mixture does not always have to be heated, although to get good distribution of the dopant it is preferably for it to be agitated.

The combined material may also be made by passing a dry inert gas

stream containing the dopant material at a fixed level over the molecular sieve material and allowing the molecular sieve material to absorb the dopant material.

The mechanism by which dopant material is adsorbed on to the molecular sieve is a reversible physical adsorption, meaning that with a given mass of material adsorbed on to the sieve at a given temperature the partial pressure of the adsorbed dopant material over the sieve is constant.

In an IMS system where there is carrier gas flow over the combined dopant/sieve material, and leakage of the carrier from the system, the adsorbed dopant material will be removed from the sieve material.

In a closed recirculating system, adsorbed material will be released into the carrier gas, but subsequently replaced in the sieve material, thereby maintaining a continuing constant level of dopant within the system.

15 By way of example, a combination of ammonium carbamate dopant, and a 13X (10A) pore size molecular sieve material, combined in the proportion of between 0.1% to 5% by weight of dopant to sieve material, was used with an ion mobility spectrometer such as shown in Figure 2 of the drawings. Other concentrations may be used, depending upon the dopant, for example up to about 10%. The most preferred range is normally about 2 to 5%. Other pore sizes could also be used, for example 3A, 4A or 5A.

The spectral response of the three target compounds chosen for study : DMMP (0,0-Dimethyl Methane Phosphonate); TEP (Triethyl Phosphate); and DPM (Dipropylene Glycol Mono Methyl Ether); using the specified combined dopant/molecular sieve material, remained sensibly constant over a temperature range of -30 C to +50 C.

It will be apparent that other doping compounds may be employed, chosen to provide a dopant level in a required range. In one embodiment, the

dopant is preferably ammonia, or ammonia with CO<sub>2</sub>.

Other absorbent materials may also be employed in the manufacture of combined dopant/sieve materials.

It has been found that the system described is longer lasting than a comparable standard permeation source and sieve system, and has a greater shelf-life.

Although the described example employs a combined dopant/sieve as the only dopant source within the system, the combined dopant/sieve may be used in an instrument system in addition to a standard dopant source, in order to provide multiple doping of the system, or to provide additional doping, for instance to support the standard permeation dopant source at low temperatures. For example, one may wish to use a very heavy molecular mass dopant in association with a very light one. The only way to achieve that, otherwise, would be by providing a very large and heavy dopant source.

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